OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-\$7 per THE WEEKLY HERAID, every Saturday, at 64 to 11 to 12 to 12 to 13 per cappy, or \$3 per cannum; the European Edition was manum, to any part of Great Britain, and \$5 to any or in the Continent, both to include the postage.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-JOHANNA D'ARC-ALL BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-PRESENTED AT

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Breadway-Equestrian Perform-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Education-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-HARRY BURN-BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Devil in Paris-

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Opera House, 444 AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AF-

NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery-Equestrian WASHINGTON HALL-PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S

BATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street

MENERVA ROOMS-PANORAMA OF IRELAND. New York, Wednesday, March 26, 1851.

The Recent News from Cuba-Position and

Prospects of the Gem of the Antilles.

The affairs of Cuba, as given by the recent news frem that beautiful island, are interesting and curious in many points of view. The intelligence is of a mixed character-some of it serious, some of it amusing, and other parts of it fashionable, and not a little of it full of suggestions. The correspondents of the public journals do not, however, give reliable information, or philosophical, or common sense deductions on what they see and hear. The correspondents of the New York journals, and other newspapers in various parts of the United States, do not well understand how to be faithful to public intelligence. Their views are one-sided, and have no comprehensiveness of thought, such as the position of Cuba demands. Much of the distortion indulged in, is unquestionably the work of those who constitute the remains of the band of revolutionists marshalled by Lopez in his absurd expedition, and who live in the forlorn hope of another ignoble defeat. Even some of our own correspondence, particularly with respect to the present prospects and probable future condition of the lovely Gem of the Antilles, fails to exhibit the true character of the commercial, political, and social modifications which have been commenced under the new administration. It is of an unsatisfactory kizd, because the writer seem to desire that everything should square with their own peculiar theories. Indeed, in the present state of things, a good correspondent, whose statements and inferences are reliable, is almost an im possibility. The state of the press, the reforms of the government, the increase of the social liberality of the island, are of precisely that kind which is calculated to give some scope for the dreams and prisrepresentations of those adventurers whose only is for a simple individual present existence. Hence is it that correspondents engaged in New Orleans, Baltimore, New York, and elsewhere continually color their representations with the most vivid tints drawn from their own imagination, producing in the public mind no clear comprehension of deas, but a blurred and indistinct mass of mist and

Yesterday we gave some interesting intelligence from Cuba; and yet no part of it was more agreeable than that which referred to the reception of our distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, in whose bonor the intelligent Captain General, Concha, and family, together with the Count Penalver and the Count Fernandina, and other eminent families, extended all those delicious hospitalities for which the society of Havana is celebrated. The Captain General, and the official authorities there, well understand and highly appreciate the mental power and the lefty position which distinguish Henry Clay throughout the world, and the reception of our statesman will be long remembered, we doubt not, with pleasure and satisfaction, by the intelligent people of Cuba and the United States. Yet, in the midst of the exceedingly agreeable feelings which such an event excite, and while we are gratified to see the statesmen of two countries interchanging those social civilities and courtesies which always give a charm, even to the dull cares of political life. there is a sense of pain derived from less agreeable manifestations, every now and then springing up from those troublesome yet ridiculous rumors which gain circulation through the agency of idle and mischievous adventucers. One of these unpleasant occurrepees is referred to in our New Orleans correspondence, in which, as it appears, the Spanish authorities have visited, and even seized, a vessel of the United States, causing another source of complaint, which will cause a demand for explanation and redress. The whole source of the difficulty has been the rumors absurdly set affont with respect to another invasion of Cuba, instignting the Spanish authorities to use the utmost diligence and vigilence upon their coast, while, if the truth were known, not the slightest apprehension ought to be entertained of a second edition of the Lopez folly.

The position of Cuban affairs is now to much more clearly understood in this country, and in the island, than it was before the arrival of Gen. Concha n Havana, that it would be impossible to raise even the most desperate band of adventurers into nction. Men begin now to trace very clearly he true aspect of things, and to gather bright hopes for the future. The history of Cuba, and its present character, offer very strong points of resemblance to those of our northern neighbor, Canade, where, after the defeat of the foolish and inglorious outbreak on the borders, and the fight of Mackenzie, the British government awoke to the importance of a more parental guidance of the affairs of the colony. The advent of Lord Durham commenced a new state of things, and a liberal spirit, satisfactory to the commercial power of the country, led on a train of benefits which displayed an improving prosperity. Thirty years of inefficient, narrow government, had brought the autagonistic complaints of the people to a culminating point; and after that the political atmosphere was purified, and men enjoyed the new element which supervened. Similar mismanagement on the part of the Spanish government in Cuba, for a number of years, while the island was under the easy and careless, and yet arbitrary, sway of unsympathising governors, was the prime cause of those threats which sided, or seemed to do so, the action of Lopez. who was contented with the encouragement given to him by a few misguided creoles of the island. After the failure of that rash and ill-advised expedition-which never could have had even its success crowned with good fruits-Spain sent out, as Great Britain had done to Canada, a new governor, equal to the necessities and importance of the case, and of so intelligent and active a nature as to be able to produce from examination, study, and wise deci sions, an amendment on the past, and sensible measures towards a reform which would be suited to the condition of the entire population. The new policy, thus decided upon, is now, in its inception, about se produce quiet and satisfaction among the

intelligent, and is only opposed in the same degree as the policy of Great Britain is in Canada, by those who set themselves in direct hostility to the government, demanding instant and sweeping measures of reform, which might be pernicious to the common prosperity.

The recent trials in New Orleans may create some little chagrin and disappointment in the minds of Spanish statesmen; but their failure to produce conviction should not be deemed any test of opinion with respect to the piratical expedition of Lopez. Foreigners cannot judge so well as we can of the real character of public opinion, as it is distilled through the press, through public speeches, through private conversations, and the other various means of publicity. It is usually slow in making its appearance and in settling down into a fixed and substantial element; but it is sure to take shape. In this case, it is doing so; and, though our government commenced at the wrong end of the case they were to manage, yet, with regard to the position of that case there are not two opinions Lopez was the head and front of the offending, it the invasion of Cuba. He it was who gave a name and an action to the affair, and upon his own words uttered at Savannah, he could have been convicted, but for the bungling manner in which the government have managed, or rather mismanaged, the whole business. They have done worse than Van Buren did in a similar state of things, when Mackenzie was under the action of the laws; and Hunton, of New Orleans, committed a sad error in taking hold of and making a show of individuals least connected with the revolutionary project of Lopez, and of persons who may be considered as having scarcely come within the remotest construction of the law. On the blundering of the government, and not on the character of public opinion, must rest all the odium arising from the failure of the trials in New Orleans. However, we trust that new views and more ac-

curate knowledge on the value of our commercial relations with Cuba, will be awakened by what has occurred during the last twelve months, and that our general political position will teach us that we have had enough of territory annexed to the United States to last at least for a century to come. The last acquisition of New Mexico and of California, almost rent the confederacy in twain before we could arrive at the principles by which we could bear the new load, and satisfy the hungry clamor of the anti-slavery voice throughout the free States. Any further attempt at aunexation would bring about a terrible disruption of our political state as a unity, and lead on to eventual ruin. On this account we can assure all colonies and States on this continent, or near it, that they are safe, so far as the people of the United States are concerned. No enlightened man-certainly no lover of this country and our Union-dreams of further annexation. Still, while this is the positive and settled policy of the government, it should not be forgotten that the benefits arising from the rapid and free interchange of products are not to be neglected. It is important to extend our commercial relations everywhere, and to add to our own prosperity, while we increase the prosperity of the whole world, by facilitating the great impulses of commerce, upon which the wealth of individuals and of nations, in this age, depend. On this account, we perceive in the visit of Henry Clay to Cuba, and in similar social interchanges of good fellowship, the harbingers of more auspicious days for all countries which trade and commerce cement, and we hope that every such social event will lead to those closer ties of relationship between great commercial countries hereafter to be remembered daily in an increase of the mutual happiness and prosperity of the people who encourage them. It is in the attrition of the minds of great statesmen of different countries, that the masses of society will find their best seurity, and the means for the true enjoyment of the products of their industry, made profitable by wise legislation.

THE FORFEITURE OF THE TEHUANTEPEC GRANT -OTHER MEXICAN GRANTS .- The information which was copied yesterday, from the New Orleans Inita, in relation to the forfeiture of the Tehuante pee grant, seems to be confirmed by private advices. The published accounts state that the Mexican Senate, in secret session, declared Jose de Garny's grant of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepee, null and void, he having forfeited the same twice.

The Senate of Mexico appears to have been such engaged, of late, with public grants of territory to individuals. At first, we were inclined to suppose that all the rumors from Mexico, in relation to the senatorial action, referred to the same grant; but it turns out that two public grants have tepec grant to Garay, by the federal government of Mexico, and the other the grant, by the State of Sonora, to Baron Rubio, and others, for the public lands within that State.

The grant to Garay, for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, was made in the year 1842, by General Santa Anna, President of the republic. The grant by the State of Sonora, to Baron and others, was made within the fast year. It is possible that the latter is the richest donation in lands ever made knowingy is America, to any private company of individuals. The placers of Sonora are reputed to be richer and far more extensive than those of California. In the last century, the most productive gold mine in all the Spanish dominions was there

worked.
One of the questions of dispute between the Federal and State governments of Mexico, and which is as yet undecided, is in relation to the ownership of the public lands lying within the respective States. These are claimed by both, and both make grants of them. This has led to much litigation, and retarded colonization. The last report of Senor Lacunza, Minister of State, to Congress, discusses the question at great length, in which he endeavors to prove that all the public lands belong to the general government. On this ground, the State grant in Sonora has been an-

The Tehuantepec grant has been declared null and void, because the conditions of the contract under which it was made have not been fulfilled. Garay was required to open the route within a certain number of years, which he was unable to do. He then applied for an extension of the time, which was granted; and a still further extension was again applied for. These extensions have been pronounced an unwarrantable exercise of illegal authority, and it is believed on that ground the recent decree has been founded. The grant of the unoccupied lands for a distance of ten leagues on either side of the line of the route, to Garay, has not been discussed. That is a question in dispute with the States of Vera Cruz and Cajaca, in which the Isthmus lies, and both of these States are hostile to the enter-

prise, as we formerly stated. The great objection in Mexico to the Tehuantepecroute, is that it may benefit other countries; that it is too far remote from the centre of the republic to be beneficial to that country. Such is one view of the matter. But the secret of the forfeiture of this grant is to be found in the movements and intrigues of English agents in Mexico. It is the determination of England to monopolize as many of the routes to the Pacific as she can. She has already obtained a commanding influence over the Nicaragua route: and now, it appears, she is likely to obtain the same power over the Tehuantepee route, through Mackintesh and Co., and other agents scattered over Mexico. According to all appearances, the Panama route is the only one left to us; and it is our duty to push the railroad over the isthmus to immediate completion, and thus block the game of the English. It is useless to attempt to control and eramp the United States in the commercial and political affairs of this continent. It can't be done. The next accounts from Mexico will be interest-

ing. The Legislature of Ohio resolved to adjourn size die, on the Ohb inst.

The World's Pair—Symptoms of Revolu-tion in England.

The great London exposition of 1851, is, in the first place, a great London speculation; and it will, doubtless, pay a hardsome dividend upon all expenses. Secondly, it was the invention or discovery of his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, who, from being a mere cypher, or gentleman in waiting upon her Majesty, was naturally ambitious of doing something upon his own account, which would make a little noise in the world. To encourage this loyal and laudable ambition of the Prince, his scheme was seized upon with enthusiasm, and the Crystal Palace is the Prince's feather. It is also to be understood that John Bull is a self-complacent and somewhat self-conceited personage, and that while he invites an exhibition of the arts, inventions, and improvements of the whole world, he is none the less ready or confident in the exhibition of himself. The civilized nations, however, have unanimously accepted the challenge; and among them the United States have promptly transmitted a ship load of "Yankee notions" for this world's bazaar. We "rather calculate" that some of these specimens of American skill and ingenuity, and some of these products of our manufacturing and agricultural industry, will impress her Majesty's commissioners very favorably with our national advancement in the useful arts. We doubt not that in the reciprocity of valuable suggestions in the articles exhibited, our country will contribute her fair equivalent.

The contributions to this World's Fair, carried out by the St. Lawrence, are, however, the least important of the specimens of our home productions destined for the exhibition. There will be something of the bone and sinew "of the country" on the ground-something of the materials from which the greatest empire on the earth has been cut out of the oods, within the last century. But these are not all. A ship will feave, probably, within a few days, with the most curious and interesting specimens of philosophy and socialism which either this or any other country has ever produced. A deputation of American socialists, we undertake to say, will take the front rank of the agitators and reformers who are to be concentrated in London during the summer. Such a deputation is going out, filled to the brim with all the combustibles of red republicanism, socialism, chartism, anti-rentism, and all the ingredients of revolution and reform. And the question of the first importance is, what are the designs and what are to be the consequences of this world's convention of socialists and chartists in the city of London, at this particular crisis, and under these very favorable circumstances for a strike at the integrity of her Majesty's empire !

Let us briefly consider this question. The red republicans and socialists of France, headed by Ledru-Rollin and others-the disciples of the same school from Germany-the Irish repealers-the English chartists, and the American double-distilled philosophers and reformers, will all meet in London during the ensuing spring and summer. And while it is manifest that the English press, and the British government, are apprehensive of mischief from this gathering of revolutionary elements, it is not improbable that they are ignorant of the extent of the

The late repeated attempts and repeated failures at a change in her Majesty's ministry, are doubtless attributable to the revolutionary contingencies that might follow, with the World's Fair, and the world's multitude turned loose upon London. A new ministry would probably require the hazardous resort to a parliamentary election; and the Iron Duke has had the sugacity to induce the Queen to avoid it, and to wait till the crowd disperse. But is all danger thus removed ? Are there not symptoms of the smouldering elements of an eruption, waiting only the time and the opportunity? Great Britain is deeply agitated with the Catholic question-there is no prospect of any material abatement of the prevailing starvation in the manufacturing districts; and starvation is always ripe for revolt. The city of London contains a population of fifty thousand, of similar materials to the mob that stormed the Tuilleries and carried off the royal family to prison and to execution. It will be easy then for the conspiring social and revolutionary. leaders in London to organize a descent upon Manchester, simultaneously with a riot in the metropolis, to divert the attention of the military from the real point of assault.

By a confidential communication, received by the last packet, we are advised that a number of leading men in Liverpool are seriously contemplating a scheme of secession from the whole complicated machinery of the oppressive government at London. The scheme embraces the idea of a new republic, of Liverpool, Laneashire, and the pri of Wales are to constitute the nucleus. A line of steamers from Liverpool to Charleston is to be immediately laid down, which will give to the former city the European control of the richest traffic on the globe. Wales is proverbial for its minerals. There are certainly wealth and resources enough within the lines prescribed for an independent government. The important consideration is the temper of the people. Wales is largely populated dissenters from the established church, and Liverpool contains a numerous population of Catholies. How far the question of religious freedom and exemption from church taxes might amalgamate these materials, the occasion may one day determine. At all events, they are among the materials of discontent, under the existing state of things; and whether England is menaced with danger from this particular republican project or not, she is ripe, and full of the seeds of discord, rebellion, and

revolution. Once lighted, the blaze of insurrection would soon absorb the manufacturing districts and the city of Liverpool. Nor is it to be presumed that the horrible sufferings of the people of Ireland would be any encouragement to their loyalty in such a crisis. They would probably rise at the slightest sign of co-operation from a similar movement in England. It is evident that, sooner or later, there must be a revolutionary bouleversement throughout Europe. The crowded and suffocating density of the manufacturing population-the continuous state of famine prevailing in Ireland-the suffrage question-the revival of the old religious feuds, those precursors of previous civil wars-will not justify any extreme confidence that England, when it comes, will be exempted from the general revulsion. On the other hand, the apprehensions of the British government, of danger from the World's Fair, seem to be better founded. The Queen may congratulate her loyal subjects on the happy circumstance, if, when the pageant of the great London exposition shall have vanished, there shall remain no revolutionary reminiscences behind.

REWARD FOR AN OUTLAW-WILKES, THE RUNA-WAY STOOL-PIGEON CONVICT.-The Sheriff of Dutchess county has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the body of Wilkes, the runaway convict from Poughkeepsie. This is almost more than his value. N'importe. Some suppose that his offence does not come under the constitutional provision, under which one State can demand criminal runaways from another. This is a mistake. He is a runaway after conviction, which is very different from running away merely after an indictment. He is an outlaw, and New Jersey, or any other State, must deliver him up on the proper de mand from New York. Unless he escapes to foreign parts, he will no doubt be caught and brought back.

QUESTIONS AND QUERIES .- Where is the Cartle Garden Union Committee, about these days? Where is the Journal of Commerce? Where is the Express? Where is the Fillmore administration? Where is Senator Seward? Where is all the opposition to anti-

U. S. Commissioner's Office.

Before J. W. Nelson, Eq.

Maken 25 — Charge of Recelt — Philip Hayes, one of the
crew of the American ship " Frometheus," was charged
with having endeavored to make a revolt on board that
vessel while lying in the port of Chagres. Committed for
arther examination.

Steamships Aretic and Asia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is usual with you whenever a Collins steamer makes a shorter passage than a Cunard vessel, to make the same known through the columns of your 

In favor of the Asia ...... 2 days - hours.

We give the above because we like fair play,

and not because there is any particular advantage

to be gained for the Asia by the publication. While

the Arctic was 14 days and 20 hours in making a

passage under very adverse circumstances, the

Baltic had, a week or two previously, made a win-

ter passage in 11 days and 21 hours, and the Pacific

in 12 days and 3 hours, which may be considered

pretty fair time for steamers that had been set down

as "failures" for winter passages, to make in coming

Supermon Court.—Nos. 5, 31, 66, 67, 2, 110, 111, 112, 113
181, 182, 200, 35, 143, 122, 180, 209, 210, 211, 213 to 236 in
clusive, 238 to 250 inclusive.
U. S. District Court.—Nos. 22, 30 to 38.

Mails for California and Europe.

Chagres; will leave this port to-day. The mails for

Europe will close at 10% o'clock, this morning; and

WEEKLY HERALD, printed in French and English, will

To James G. Bennett, Esq.—My attents as been called to a card in your last paper, signed by homas Hyer, offering a challenge to any man in the wo rom the fact of my name having been repeatedly mention connection with Mr. Hyer's lately (although without uthority.) I feel bound to say a few words in justifient function in the man and that a number of Mr. Hyer's frie ad asserted that I dare not reply. Now, I wish to stainly and distinctly, to Mr. Hyer, and to his friends, the fact of my not having noticed anything that has been r done previous to this, or of my not having authorized erson to use my name in this affair, does not arise from in my part, but simply from the fact of my wishing to all idennection with anything of the kind. I have never the could be supported by the more would be supported by the more continuous my part, but simply from the fact of my wishing to all idennection with anything of the kind. I have never been engar connected with such business. This, it is true to the content of the more content of the more content of the more my part, but since the content of the more content of the more content of the mention of the market is not not content of the more my part, but is for alone, and not respect for native, my friends, and myself, that has prevented use in againg in such business. To all such I would say, the activities of the mention of the more my man well as the mention of the more my man and my man a well the mention of the more my man and my man a well as the man and my man a well as the mention of the mention of the more my man and my man a well as the man and my man and my man and my man well as the man and my man and my man well as the man and my man and my man well as the man and my man and my man well as the man and my man well as the man and my man well as the man and my ma

Suburban Villages .- This subject is at-

Suburban Villages.—This subject is attracting more attention among our citizens, at this time, than we have ever before known. Mechanics are getting their eyes open. They find that by employing the amount of money which they are now paying for rent, for a few years, they can secure a good lot and a neat cottage, and be able also to attend to their employment in the city. By this means they can also secure, in addition to a home of their own, pure air and room in exchange for a residence where every foot of space is used by the landford to get an additional amount of rent, and who-e pure air is never known. He finds that he can secure, for a very small price, comfort for himself and family. This is the great cause that is building up new villages in every direction all round the city of New York. It has been said that it was speculation, by the very wise men who refused to buy a lot for \$100 when it was first offered, but who afterwards paid \$200 for one-half as much land as what could have been got at first for \$100. In this connection, we would call the render's attention to the Village of Strattosport. Since we last noticed this pleasant spot, so agreeably situated on the shore of Flushing lay, the village dook has been commenced. Scamboat currently repulsar regular cents. A large number of the lotters of trunning regular cents. A large number of the lotters of trunning regular cents. A large number of the lotters of the pay and a pleasant neighborhood, it has started at ence into popularity; the chengues of the enterprise than anything we can say. Combining convenience, as regards distance, with healthful air, a good soil, as splendid prospect of the bay, and a pleasant neighborhood, it has started at one into popularity; the chengues of the lotte, too, has had no little influence on the demand for them. Where else, within the same distance from New York, and with facilities equal of approach, can an equal quantity of land be purchased for the same price; Talking of facilities of approach, we see, by a state

Two valuable Free Lectures will be deliv-

d this day, by Dr. E. P. Banning, at the Society Library oms, 349 Broadway, namely :-lat. A lecture to ladies on physical training of infants, at 35g o'clock, P. M. 2nd, octure to ladies and gentlemen on the physical training of idren and youth, at 75g o'clock, P. M.

"Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Com-panion," which can be procured of S. Frence, No. 151 Nassau street, is the most beautiful and perfect weekly newspaper of the day, Lieut. Murray, the popular writer has begun a beau-tiful story in it, "The Circassian Slave," of which there is a beautiful illustration. The other wood cuts are the perfec-tion of the art.

John Keese, Auctioneer .- James Cooley

will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of Household Purniture at the residences of families, or will receive it for sale at his capacious rooms, 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White street. Cash advances on all consignments.

Lace Capes-E. H. Newman, 331% Broad-

way, offers a splendid jet of Louis Napoleon lace capes, from \$2 to \$3, being about half the usual prices—also lace sleeves, same style, \$1; a lot of thread lace collars (Honiton pat-tern) 50 cents. A beautiful assortment of Swiss flowacings very cheap.

Elegant Wedding Cards, Splendid Bridal

Envelopes of the latest and most fashionable patterns; also, beautiful Silver Door Plates, engraved in old English, German text, antique, and writing styles, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, corner of Duane street and No. 2 Wall street.

A Triumph of Art .- The copy of the Gallery

Look at This:-I have just received 1,000

of Boots, both calf skin and patent leather, which concace of being slightly damaged) I will sell be They are of the best material and workmanship, I am confident, give satisfaction to purchasers, see them, at S. C. AHILL, S. 37 Broadwa

Singer's Sewing Machine, which Sews, and Stitches, in the best manner, Linen, Cloth, or Leather, course or fine, is simple in its construction, strongly made, and durable, and not liable to break or get out of repair, may be seen in operation at 19 Harvard place, Boston, 256 Market street, Philadelphia; and at 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, New York. Those interested are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Machines and territory for sale.

I. M. SINGER & CO.

Portable Dressing Cases-These articles

claim the attention of travellers on account of their extreme compactness, durability, and utility, while the absence of all useless contrivances reader them very convenient to all whose business or pleasure calls them from home. SAUNDERS, 147 and 353 Broadway.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway .- Ladies are

respectfully invited to examine this choice selection of dress combs; the variety is, beyond all doubt, the greatest in the city, comprising the most beautiful open work in shell and buffalo hora. Combs repaired and made to order.

A. & J. SAUNDERS.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Strop .- The

original article can be obtained at the manufactory, Broadway, corner of Liberty street, and 357 Broadway. liberal discount to wholes he purchasers.

The Eye.—Dr. Rotanson Surgeon and Physician, recently from London, has associated himself with Dr. Miscaler, Oculist, for the treatment of diseases of the eye, and the practice of opthalmic surgery. Artificial cyes, in appearance equal to the natural organ, inserted without paid-Office, 3 Barciley street.

Dr. James W. Powell, Oculist, Aurist, &c.

Moss Roses.-Tear the mossy fibres from

the mose rose, and its beauty is gene. Deprive a lady of her ringists, and her loveliness is colleged. To avoid this large consummation, it is only message to use MEDBLERST & HEARD'S Arramassulls, which prevents the hair from shed-ding, and imports to it luxuriance, purity and beauty.

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair

or whisters, the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturb-ing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied, or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Pospee manufactory, it? Broadway. For sale in the city and country by druggists generally.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye will convert gray or red hair be a fet black or brown, the insight it is ap-plied, literally dying the hair the lestant it is applied, with-out staining the sky like the property laten. Found-only at Dr. Fellz Gourand's old consultated depot, of Walker street, last steep from Brondway.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, so celebrated in London, Paris, Beston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., can only be proved genuine at the manufactory. 4 Wall street, New York. The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various diplomas. It is for sale, wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Copy the address.

Gonrand's Italian Medicated Sonp cures pingles, freekles, eruptions, chaps, &c. Fendre Sabtille sradicates hair from any part of the body. Liquid Konge, for pale lipe and cheeks. Hair Restorative, Lily White, &c., at the old established depot. of Walkur street, near Broadway, pad T. R. Calicater's, to Senth Third street, Philadelphia.

continues to devote his attention exclusively to disease of Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at the same offices has occupied for the last 7 years, 201 Broadway, entrance! Warren street, where can be had his "Treatise on the Eye 5d edition, price 50 cents.

ker, in the most magnificent style possible, for the World's Fair, can be seen, to-day, at Brady's Daguerrean Salcon, 205 Broadway.

orld that I am afraid.

New York, March 25, 1861.

No. 9 C

those for California at 2 o'clock, this afternoon.

be published at 914 o'clock, this morning.

The steamships Asia, for Liverpool; and Ohio, for

to the westward.

Consumption Cured again by Watts's Nervers Antidote.—"I had been laboring under pulmonary affection for two years, of which my friends at No.66 Charlton street, will inform you how had. I had tried every remody beard of, with but little, if any, beaeft, until using Watts's Nervers Antidote, which I feel thoroughly authorized in raying has saved my life.

A. WAI.DEN.

Call and see the original letters, as well as thousands of others, at 40 Greenwich street. Depot, 102 Nassau street. \$1 per bottle, \$9 per doz.

Wigs and Toupecs.—Persons Wishing a very suserior Wigs Teupes should call at Estchelor's cele-

Wigs and Toupees.—It is wonderful—the great improvement made in Whigs and Toupees by the celebrated manufacturers, Mechurat & Heard, of 27 Maiden lane, New York, and National Hotel, Washington, D. C. Persons in want of a really good article, should call and examine for themeelve. Also, Braids of Long Hair, front Braids, &c. Copy the address, 27 Maiden lane.

Political Intelligence.

Tennessee Nossarioss.—The two parties have nominated their candidates for Governor in this State. The present incumbent Hon. William Tresdale, is the nominee of the deswerats, and Gov. William B. Campbell, the nominee of the whigs. The election will not take place until August, at which time members of the Legislature are to be elected. The election will be important, from the fact that a Senator in Congress is to be chosen in place of Hon. Hopkins L. Turney.

The Election or U. S. SNATOR, AND THE NAVAL SEGRE-Clirchugh's Wigs and Toupees have been for years, and still continue, to be the prevailing mode of the United States. Their precise and close fit, their extreme lightness and elasticity, their freedom from all pressure, their classic and elegant arrangement, give them all the charms of nature's own handieraft. Only call and examine them at 179 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Howard's Hotel.

THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENTEN AND THE NAVAL SHORE-KEPPER.—It is intimated by the Boston Atlas, that in consequence of the satisfaction with which the election of Hamilton Fish was received by the administration. It is probable the naval storekeeper will be removed. The welly-head ascendency in New York may work consider-able change in the affairs of office holders. Corns removed in a few moments, free from pain or danger. Hencions and bad Nails also skill-fully treated, by Dr. J. Hittlefield, who has given his entire attention in this city for the past eleven years, to the treat-ment of these diseases, and whose past success is a fine-guarantee that he understands his business to fine-guarantee that he understands his business for the for-Broadway corner of Houston street, and 4f William street, Exchange buildings. Orders promptly attended to. Court Calendar for Wednesday. Cincurt Court.—Nos. 195, 229, 169, 266 to 271, 161, 265, 272, 273, 274, 275. Surranon Court.—Nos. 5, 31, 66, 67, 2, 110, 111, 112, 113,

Frondway, cerner of Houston street, and 41 William street, Exchange Buildings. Orders promptly attended to.

192 Broadway, Corner of John street.—
Crat success of Ring's Restorative Bitters. A vegetable compound, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Bebility, Billious Affections, &c. This medicine is offered to the public, under the assurance that there is no article in existence having stronger claims to their consideration. The most important function to the animal system is digestion; for it converts the food into the clements of blood, bone, muscle, blre, and fless. If the stomach does not do its work theroughly, these elements are deficient in quantity or strength, or both; and the body, inediciently sustained, becomes feeble and debitianted, and falls an easy decigned to invigorate the Restons, to give activity and pungence and the diseases. The Restons, to give activity and pungence attemptate the coats of the stomach, and to move the whole machinery by which sustenance is conveyed into the bases of flesh and blood into a state of healthy action. The necessary result of such a change will be a rapid sympathetic re-invigoration of the entire frame. This is not mere theory. It is experimentally true. The remedial efficacy of the preparation is established by innumerable well attented facts; and as a specific for general debility, loss of appetite, indigestion, hearthurn, oppression after cating, constitution, sinking at the stomach, fluttering of the heart, head-ach, depression of spirits, and a lack for vital and mental energy, the "Restorative Bitters" will be found unequalled. Prepared, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by.

CHARLES H. RING, Druggist,

MONEY MARKE T.

TUESDAY, March, 25-6 P. M. The stock market has again become much depressed. The buoyancy noticed yesterday, has disappeared, and everything in the street to-day was flat enough. The transactions were more limited at the first board than usual, and a larger portion were for cash. The bears continue to put out contracts, notwithstanding the deprecia tion in prices, and appear by no means anxious to take in their shorts. At the first board Hudson R. R. Bonds declined 14 per cent; Morris Canal 14; Farmer's Loan 14; Canton Co. M ; Reading R. R. M ; Stonington M, and

ward tendency. The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day, amounted to \$160,049 21; payments

Erie RIR. 14. The market closed heavy, with a down-

\$62,360 49—balance \$3,657,54430. The steamship Asia leaves this port to-morrow. Wednes day, for Liverpool. She takes out more than half a milpion of dollars in specie. The rates for exchange range so high that shipments of specie can be made profitably. The demand for bills has been only moderate, but drawers have been firm. We quote on London 10% a 10% per cent premium; on Paris, 5f 71/2 a 5f 61/4; Amsterdam, 41% a 42. Bremen, 79% a 79%; Hamburg, 37 a 37% The shipments of specie, for several weeks, will probably be very large. The total exportation of specie from thi port, from January 1st to March 22d, 1851, was \$3.652. 676. A part of the shipments of specie now being made is on account of the recent payments of the Mexican in

demnity
One dollar notes of the Massachusetts Bank, altered to fifty, have made their appearance.

The Welland Canal will be fully opened for navigation on Wednesday the 26th instant, on which day the new aqueduct will be available, and the lighthouses connected with the canal lighted up. Improvements have been made along the line of the canal, which will be found materially to facilitate the passage of vessels through it.

The Legislature of Vermont, at its last session, author-

ized the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company to make a mortgage of the property, and issue bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August of each year. This mortgage i not to exceed \$1.800,000, is payable in 12 years, and is not to increase the liabilities, but is to pay the common bonds as they mature, and liquidate the small floating debt. The mortgage has recently been completed, and the conditions complied with. The trustees are Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, Esqrs., of this city. The directors have decided to dispose of half a million of dollars in these bonds to pay off the floating debt, and that portion of the old bonds which fall due in 1851 and 1852. The capital of this company is \$2,200,000, represented by 22,000, shares of \$100 each. It owes \$1,500,000 in bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, due in from one to five years, besides an unfunded debt of \$300,000.

The work of laying the track of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittsburgh to Massillon, a distance of 107 miles, has been allotted. If there should be no delay in the delivery of the materials, the track is to be laid from Allegheny city to New Brighton by the 1st of July; to Alliance, at the intersection with the Cleveland Railroad, on the 1st of October; and to Massillon by the 1st of November of this year. As soon as the road is ready to New Brighton, a large amount of travel will come upon it; and its completion to Alliance, a distance of eighty-one miles, will accomplish a continuous connection by railroads of a uniform gauge, between Pitts burgh, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati

The movements in cotton during the past year have been of the most extraordinary character, and the probable movements during the next six months are at this time exciting a great deal of attention. For about two years prices for the raw material steadily advanced, until they reached higher points than had been realized at any time within the previous ten years. Within the past five months prices have been gradually settling down, and we should not be surprised to see within the next tweive months prices current nearly similar to those ruling in 1847 and 1848. The annexed table exhibits the productions in each of the past fifteen years, with the realizing prices of each:-

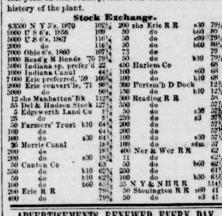
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This table does not show the fluctuations, and, therefore, gives no idea of the sudden changes which are so frequently experienced in the market value of this im portant staple. It is impossible to point out all the sauses that operate upon prices. The industry of the world is so closely connected with this article, that prices are probably more sensitive and are affected by more influences; than any other product of this or any other country. The currency has at all times a poweful effect, and is probably a greater regulator than anything else. This is illustrated by the high prices current in 1805, 1806 and 1807. At that time, the banking movement of this country was enormous, prices for species of property were immensely inflated; and the anufacture and consumption of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, were on the most extensive scale. The production of cotton in the years above named ; was comparatively limited, and the demand for manufacturing purposes was greater in proportion to the supply than it has een at any time since. It is true this demand for consumption was caused partially by the enormous speculative movements of the day, and the ease and rapidity with which fortunes were made ; but the principal cause of the activity and high prices current, was the impulse few years protection had given to our domestic manu factures, and the competition which was then springing up between the manufacturers of Great Britain and the United States. That competition has since extended and increased, and is at this moment going on with daily augmenting force and energy.

The production of the raw material, several years, since the period of high prices, has been so large that it has greatly exceeded the consumption, and of course prices have fallen to very low points; but within the past two years the supply of cotton has been so much less than in the three years previous, that prices would have advanced. merely under the influence of demand, independent

The World's Fair.—Those who intend visiting Europe, are requested to drop in at Tuttle's Emperium. 363 Breadway, and casmine his excellent assertment of Travellers' Dressing Cases, Portmantans, Travellers' Companious, Peckt and Cane Umbrellas, &c. At Tuttle's Emperium may be found the largest assortment of fatey and useful articles in this country, embracing Opera Glasce, rich Pans, Demine Masks, Gold and Silver Frendis, Music Boxes, Work Boxes, Baby Jumpers, Toys, &c. The prices are 20 per cent less than the usual rates for fancy goods, and the price is distinctly marked on each article. Visiters always welcome. prospect relative to prices is by no means favorable. The crop new coming to market will not be large. It will not be equal to an average of the previous four years. while the consumption has been steadily increasing There has not yet been any deficiency in the supply but the stock on hand has been considerably peduced, and the manufacturers are making full time with a small supply on hand, with the impression that the crop, new going into the ground, will be larger thanever before known. The manufacturers of Great Britains have managed the cotton crops of the past two years stances. But for the pendersus power they wield in the financial world, they would have been completely crushed. At one time it was our impression that we could control our cotton crop, but the result has shown that. we are not yet strong enough to contend with the carrying and consuming capitalists of England. When we get to be a greater manufacturing nation, and can command a greater amount of capital than at present, we may dictate terms to the cotton spinning lords of Great Britain, and control the movements of this great staple. It is the impression here that prices for cotton will,

from this time out, gradually settle down. The erop now coming to market will exceed that of 18:9 and 1856 nearly 200,000 bales, and the planting season never has been more favorable than this year. The probability is that o greater breadth of ground will be put in cotton this year, in this country, than ever before known in the history of the plant.



### ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

REWARDS.

\$100 REWARD.—WHEREAS, GEORGE WILKES. New York, having been convicted of a misdemeanor, and having become a fugitive from justice, a reward of One Hundred Dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver the bedy of said wilkes to me, at my office, in the Court House in Foughkeepsic, on or before the first day of April next.

ALONZO H. MORY, Sheriff of Ulster County.

Dated, Poughkeepsie, March 24, 1851.

\$20 REWARD.—A BOY NAMED JOHN GILLEN, and has not since been heard of. He is aged twelve years, fair hair, slight 'make; was dressed in dark plaid pants, blue jacket, with hrown overcoat, cloth cap, and boots. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for his body, if dead, or a like youn for informatice, this phone to the part of the p dollars reward will be paid for his body, if dead, or a like oum for information of his whereabouts, by application to his disconsolate parents, at No. 61 Wall street, New York.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF the New York Bar will be held at the Special Trem Room of the Supreme Court, new City Hall, on Thursday, March 27, 1851, at half-past 7 o'clock. DANIEL BURLEY, Pres. THOMAS W. KELLY, Cer. Sec.

MR. J. McGRATHS BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO THE IVI public, that he has sustained no material injury by the fire which occurred yesterday afternoon, so that business will be carried on as usual, in the Old House, at Home, 66 Division street, New York. The fire originated next door.

NOTICE.-M. LEVETT, DENTIST, 628 BROADWAY, respectfully notifies his patients, and the public generally, that his office hours are (only) from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 5 P. M.

REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 22, in the Third avenue, near Fiftieth street, a small black and tan Terrier Slut. Has pups. Whoever will bring, her to Mr. Price's, 177 William street, will receive the above

Toward.

Double ITS VALUE.—GOLD PENCIL LOST.—LOST.
on Saturday, the 22d inst., probably in Warren street.
a gold pencil case, engraved E. D. on the seal, which is round.
The inder will receive double its value, on returning it as
the office of the New York Hotel.

OST ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OR THERSDAY I morning of last week, a gold chain and book. The nuder will be duly rewarded by leaving it at the store of Mr. Wm. Stout, corner of Broadway and Murray street. FOUND-ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, IN BLEECK

Ter street, a sum of money folded in a piece of raper. The owner can receive the same by applying to FRANCIS SA-LASS, Tompkins Fish Market, from 6 A. M. to I P. M.

## FINANCIAL.

PINANCIAL.

EXTRACT FROM THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, dated the 9th of January, Indi-On the 15th of December last, several bank notes of the Bavarian subscription loan, with coupons attached for the years 1801 and 182, were stolen from a foreigner, named Stokacus. The notes are styled: "Koniglich Bayeriseit Subscription Anlehen. On the 15th of 15th of

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND -DRAFTS FOR large or small amounts, on said bank and its branches land, and agents in England, Soutland, and Wales, for C. E. HABICHT.

Sole authorized agent of National Bank of Ireland for the United States.

PARIS BANKERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, AGENTS 905: the banking house of Mesers. Alliez & Grand, 14 Rue de-Trevise, Beris, will open credits upon them for parties im-porting goods from France, Germany, and Switzerland, Also, for travellers going to the Continent and to England. For terms, apply to C. E. HABIURT & Co., 94 Wall st.

\$ 100,000 TO LOAN, AT SIX PER CENT IN-terest, for a term of years, on bond and mertgage, on productive real estate in this city. It will be loaned in sums to suit applicants. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. Il Wall street, in the Cruton Water Office basement.

\$100,000 TEXAS LIABILITIES WANTED. Cont Bonds bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 35 Wall street.

\$50,000 TO LOAN, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, Also, several first class houses to let, and any number of dwellings, farms, and country seats, for sale. Inquire at the Real Estate and General Agency of Roderick Lawrence, St Wall street (busement.)

Wall street (busement.)

\$2,000 TO LOAN TO AN EMPLOYER, WHERE
\$2,000 The money can be made safe, or would join in
co-partnership in some locrative business, by a man that
would wish to take an active part; reference satisfactory to
both parties. Address W., Herald Office, for two days.

## FINE ARTS.

CHARLES JARVIS DESIRES TO INFORM THE PUB Charles Jakyls Districts To Inform The Public Till and his friends, that he has removed his Painting room, from his dwelling home, No. 3 Laight street to 27 Broadway, second story, back room, where he continues to paint portraits, of all sires—never require over three to paint portraits, of all sires—never require over the most satisfactory picture, in point of finish, likeness, and expression, &c.—finding hy experience that the best portraits and works of art are thrown off with rapidity, and with the least fatigue to the sitter. C. J. has discontinued to paint Talbetypes. Daguerreotypes, however difficult and indistinct, reversed, copied, and enlarged in 91, in a very careful and correct manner. CHAS. W. JARVIS, 287 Broadway.

ST. JOHN, HATTER.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING Sold the lease of his former place of his sinces, has removed to the corner of Pine and Nasanu streets, where he will be pleased to serve his friends with Hats and Cape that shall in all respects equal the production of any house in the trade. ST. JOHN, corner of Pine and Nassau streets.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM!—GENIN SOLICITS THE attention of counciseours, in articles of taste, to the rare and transition of counciseours, in articles of taste, to the rare and transition geometry. On the council precedent of the relation of the relation.

GENIN, 214 Brendway, opposite St. Pani's.

# HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR ROOMS WANTED, BY A GENTLE, man and wife, in a respectable neighborhood, Any page on having such apartments to dispose of, may hear of a desirable tenant, by addressing J. J., at this office. Rent may to exceed 5:00 per annum, which will be paid quarterly, in advance, if required. References given any required.

FURNISHED APARTMETS.—TO LET. TO ONE OF two single gentlemes, a handsome suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor of house. No.773 Brandway, first door above Ninth street. Also, a single room to let, on very reasonable terms. THE ADVERTISER HAVING FOUR ROOMS ON

A first floor and two attic rooms, to let on the first of would let the same to a small respectable family, with he and lady could board. Applyant the drug store corn Broome and Thompson streets. WANTED-THE UPPER OR LOWER PART OF

yenneed two 'er three story house, by a small tame the lower part preferred; the rest must be Breadway, between the part preferred; the rest must be moderate. A person having such a place, will faid a good tenant, by app. 1984 tile \$10.79, 60 Bysates;